

# FRANK HARTLEY

By CHARLES H. PECK, M.D., F.A.C.S., New York

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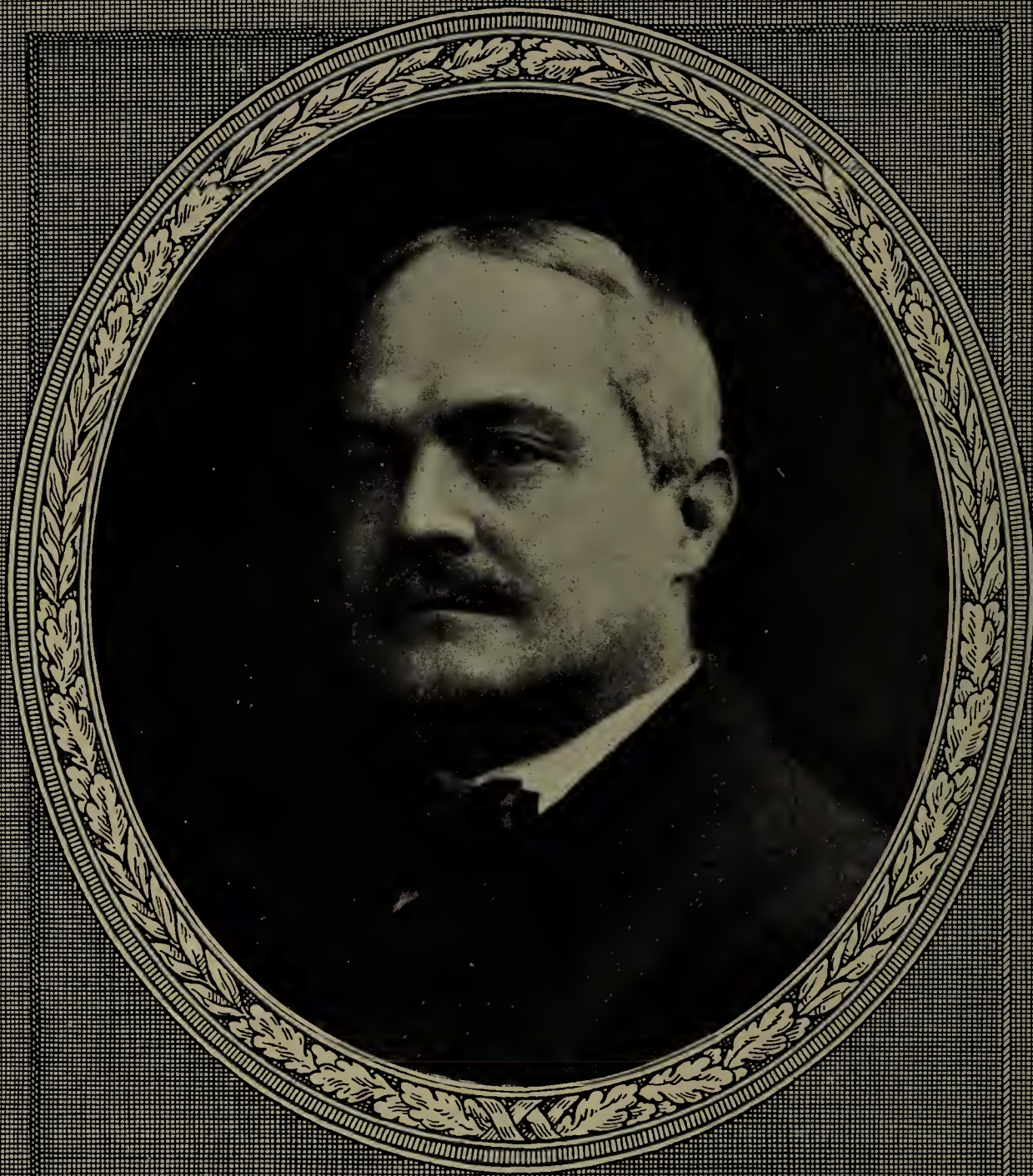
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1856-1913



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FRANK HARTLEY, surgeon, was born in Washington, D. C., June 10, 1856, son of John Fairfield and Mary D. (King) Hartley. His father was a lawyer, and for many years assistant secretary of the United States Treasury; his grandfather was Samuel Hartley, who, during the war of 1812, held a letter of marque from the United States government, and a commission as lieutenant in the Navy.

Dr. Hartley attended the Emerson Institute in Washington, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1877. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, receiving his medical degree in 1880. For two years he was interne at Bellevue Hospital, and then took special courses at Heidelberg, Vienna, and Berlin universities.

Returning to New York in 1884, he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and four years later became demonstrator. In the meantime, in 1886, he became visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and assistant visiting surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, holding the former position for four years and the latter for thirteen. In 1890 he was appointed attending surgeon to the New York Hospital, and in 1893 consulting surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He was also instructor in operative surgery on the cadaver at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1888 to 1900, and then became clinical professor of surgery. In the same year he became consulting surgeon to the French Hospital, New York; Nyack Hospital, Nyack, New York; and St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey.

He was associated with Dr. Henry B. Sands in private practice, and was his assistant at the Roosevelt Hospital up to the time of Dr. Sands' death in 1888.

He was famed among his confrères for his unusual proficiency in anatomy and his bold and skillful operative technique. Even in the earlier years of his career as an operating surgeon, many difficult and hazardous surgical cases were referred to him as the one man who never shirked the responsibility involved, and who had the ability and courage to cope successfully with surgical problems from which the average operator would shrink. This became more and more noticeable in his later years for he held his place as the outstanding surgeon to whom physicians looked for help in their bad risk cases. Whether brilliant result or failure followed his effort, he was always ready to give the best that was in



him for the good of the patient, and his indomitable courage and fighting spirit combined with his consummate surgical skill carried many a desperate case through to a successful conclusion.

Though his operative activities were broad and general, he was especially interested in the surgery of the brain and nervous system, and attained great distinction in this field.

His most memorable contribution to medical literature was on the subject of trigeminal neuralgia. Intracranial resection of the gasserian ganglion was first suggested and performed by him for this disease, and the operation, but little modified, is now widely adopted. As Dr. Krause of Altona, Germany, independently performed the operation at about the same time it is generally known as the Hartley-Krause method.

Dr. Hartley wrote many monographs on surgical subjects. Among his papers are "Congenital Deformities of the Neck," "Early Operation in Appendicitis," "Thyroidectomy," "The Operative Treatment of Club-foot," and "Abdominal Echinococcus and Laminectomy."

He was a member of the New York Pathological, New York Surgical, New York Clinical, the New York Medical and Surgical, the American Medical, the American Gastro-Enterological, and American Urological Societies, as well as the University, New York Athletic, and Princeton clubs and the Southern Society. He was an enthusiastic lover of all forms of athletic sport. He was married August 1, 1897, to Emma Allyce Parker, daughter of George Burton and Mary (Granville), of Norfolk, England, who survived him. Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1909. He died in New York City, June 19, 1913.







